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# THE IMPENDING CRISIS.

NUMBER ONE.

## SOUTHERN REBEL THREATS!

**Another Civil War Imminent!**

## Seymour and Blair Pledged to Repudiation!

**CITIZENS, FRIENDS OF THE UNION,  
READ AND REFLECT!**

The object of this publication is to present in a form at once convenient and effective for campaign use, a truthful exposition of the *real purposes* and *policy* of the Rebel-Democratic party, as declared by its leading public speakers and papers. Regarding the present campaign as an impending political crisis, involving the results of the late war and the perpetuity of the Federal Union, it is intended to make use of every honorable means to achieve the success of the Union Republican cause, as the only way whereby to preserve Peace and its attendant blessings.

FELLOW CITIZENS! That you may be kept fully informed as to the intentions of the Southern wing of the Rebel-Democratic party, which was so recently arrayed in arms for the overthrow of the Union, (and which now controls the National policy of the Democratic party,) and whose leading spirits dictated the Tammany Hall platform and the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, the sayings and threats of these men are spread before you, that

you may read and judge for yourselves what is your duty in the pending contest.

FRIENDS OF THE UNION AND OF REPUBLICAN FREEDOM! The combat deepens! We are in the thick of a desperate struggle, but we can see through and beyond it. A few weeks more of resolute effort will usher in a long bright season of tranquility and safety. We must not be beaten. The patriot blood of Union Men, poured out like water on a hundred bloody fields, cries aloud to us to press on to the glorious consummation for which so much has been sacrificed. The election of GRANT and COLFAX secures the ascendancy of Liberty, Justice and Peace; it is the Appomattox of our civil conflict; it insures that ours shall be henceforth a land of Equal Rights and Equal Laws; it makes our recent history coherent and logical; it demonstrates that the discomfiture of the Rebellion was no blunder and no accident, but the triumph of principle, and an added proof that God reigns.

## DEMOCRATIC-REBEL THREATS AND MUTTERINGS.

The revolutionary threats commenced by FRANK BLAIR, in his letter bidding for the nomination at Tammany Hall, have given courage to the Rebels North and South, and since the Convention adjourned the air has become impregnated with bombast and sulphur. These men now threaten violence and forcible resistance to legal authority—provided the coming election does not result favorably to SEYMOUR and BLAIR—with all the coolness and impudence of Mexican revolutionists, or unwhipped slave-driving Rebels. This is in keeping with the conduct of the Southern Democrats, who, in 1859-60, boldly proclaimed that unless the then pending Presidential election resulted in accordance with their wishes, they would set the National authority at defiance and erect a Southern Republic. Now, Northern Democrats strike hands with Southern Rebels, and alike indulge in similar menaces, threatening that if the Republicans carry the election they will repudiate the Legislative branch of the Government, tear to pieces with the bayonet the Reconstruction Acts, drive from the Capitol all Members of Congress who are objectionable to them, and assuming the reigns of Government, conduct National affairs generally in accordance with their own views and wishes.

FELLOW CITIZENS! Are you willing to see our country again plunged into the horrors of a civil war? A war compared with which the one wherefrom we have just emerged will appear as a mere pastime?

MOTHERS AND SISTERS! whose sons and brothers, slaughtered by Rebel bullets, lie mouldering in Southern graves, entreat your husbands and brothers to vote against a party whose teachings have already deprived you of those you held dear, and who now pledge unrepentant Rebels their aid in renewing the fratricidal strife.

VOTERS! read what these Rebels and their abettors threaten, and then gird on your armor in support of the Republican ticket. BLAIR, in his letter

to his friend BROADHEAD, bidding for the Tammany Hall nomination, said:

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is, for the President elect [Seymour] to declare the Reconstruction Acts null and void, compel the Army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the White people to reorganize their own governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the White people of the South; and, with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit. \* \* I repeat that this is the real and only question that should be allowed to control us. \* \* \*

"FRANK P. BLAIR."

BLAIR's letter is short, sharp and decisive. He would have the President put down by force all that has been gained by subduing the rebellion, and he would exact a pledge to pursue this course, from the candidate, as a test of fitness. Acting on this hint, his rebel friend in the Convention, WADE HAMPTON, says he compelled the Committee on Resolutions to insert in the platform the following:

*"And we declare that the Reconstruction Acts of Congress are revolutionary, unconstitutional and void."*

When this clause of the platform was read in the Convention it was received with vociferous cheering, and cries of "read it again!" which was done; and when WADE HAMPTON returned to South Carolina he made a speech in Charleston, in which he said:

"Having thus pledged themselves, I feel assured that when the Democratic party come to triumph, they will show us a remedy for our misfortunes in their own good time, for which I am perfectly willing to wait."

In his letter accepting the nomination, Mr. SEYMOUR endorses fully all that BLAIR has said, and all that HAMPTON claims. He says in that letter:

"You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its position upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import. As one of its members, I AM A PARTY TO

THEIR TERMS. THEY ARE IN ACCORD WITH MY VIEWS, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and I SHALL STRIVE TO CARRY THEM OUT IN FUTURE WHEREVER I MAY BE PLACED IN POLITICAL OR PRIVATE LIFE."

In plain words, Mr. SEYMOUR pledges himself, if elected, to declare the measures enacted by the present Congress unconstitutional, to destroy the State Governments organized under them, and to employ the military in re-establishing the system which existed at the close of the war; and with the concurrence of a Democratic House of Representatives, he virtually promises to secure the expulsion of Members elected on the reconstruction basis; the ousting of Senators by military force, and the admission in their places of others elected under the BLAIR programme. So elated are the late Rebels at the prospect, that in a speech at St. Louis, (the home of FRANK BLAIR,) CHARLES GIBSON, one of the orators, exposed what is probably the plot. He said:

"Mr. Blair, in his letter, tells us that if he be elected *President of the United States, or become President*, [A voice, 'Vice President']—well, if he is elected *Vice President, he may become President*—he tells you that if he becomes *President of the United States*, that he expects these unconstitutional governments in the South, begotten of the sword, to vanish from the halls of the nation, and he tells you that if, in the exercise of his constitutional powers, it becomes necessary, *he will use the necessary measures to remove them out of those halls.*" [A voice—"He's right!" and cheers.]

The Vicksburg *Times*, with the SEYMOUR and BLAIR ticket at its head, says:

"Objection is made down this way to the endorsement of the Blair letter by a few timid people, on the score of prudence, and yet it was this identical letter of Frank Blair to his friend, Col. Broadhead, that secured the Missouri hero the nomination for Vice President. *We want just such ammunition as Frank Blair uses.*"

This is the cheerful programme to which HORATIO SEYMOUR has pledged himself. It is a pledge to anarchy, to revolution; and to this, men of New York, you give your aid and countenance by voting any part of the Dem-

ocratic ticket. Forewarned is forearmed.

BLAIR was an officer in the United States army during the war, but he has exchanged his principles and his uniform, and now wears the Confederate *gray* instead of the Union *blue*.

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#### DEMOCRACY AND REBELLION THE SAME THING.

Soldiers who fought to save the Union, read the following from the Louisville *Journal*, which carries the SEYMOUR and BLAIR flag at its editorial head:

"The Republican party has especially commended itself to the detestation of the South, by its wholesale persecutions of Southern men, and now has the effrontery to pique itself upon the fact that Thomas, Sheridan and Meade, who have grown fat off its indulgencies, are its friends; while Lee, Hampton and Forrest, whom it has striven to destroy, are its enemies. Nor are we embarrassed to know that Lee, Hampton and Forrest desire the election of Seymour. We rejoice to know that they are with us. We rejoice to recognize them as brave men, able men, honest men. We rejoice to meet them once more as our fellow citizens; and as fellowship and citizenship imply the most perfect equality, we should despise our pretensions to Democratic principles if we should ask for ourselves aught we do not freely concede to them. What sort of republicanism is that which would honor Gen'l's Sheridan, Thomas and Meade, and degrade Gen'l's Forrest and Hampton? Forrest is as good a man as Sheridan. No one will pretend to say that Hampton is inferior in talent, virtues or accomplishments, to Thomas. When General Hampton was at the head of his legion, and General Forrest was in his saddle, they levied an *honest and vigorous* war against the United States. They fought splendidly and skillfully. And to say that either of them might have entered the United States Senate the day after, if the people saw fit to elect them, is our sort of Democracy. Hampton, Forrest and Lee are accessions to the Democratic party. They are like mile posts along the Democratic highway. We are proud of them; and we present them with confidence to the people of the North, and we say, 'Here are our trophies.'"

FORREST, the butcher, who is thus lauded and placed above the Generals of the Union army, is the same FORREST who massacred the loyal soldiers who were forced to surrender at Fort

Pillow, and who is now making stump speeches for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, calls upon his old followers to be prepared for another crusade whenever he shall "toot his horn,"—assuring them that in this new crusade he would give "no quarter."

It is quite probable that before the close of the campaign, this butcher will be invited North to speak for the Democratic ticket. It might be pleasant for the scarred and maimed veterans of New York to hear this eminent murderer "toot his horn" for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. It would carry them back to Fort Pillow, where scores of loyal men were massacred by his order, and would induce them to doubt the genuineness of that Democracy which has such an advocate. By all means, let FORREST "toot his horn" herewith.

The unrepentant feeling and thirst for revenge of the Southern Rebels, can be seen by the following speech of HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, he says:

"The Reconstruction Acts are null and void, and *shall not stand*. \* \* \* The grinning skeletons which have been set up in our midst as legislators, shall be ousted by Frank Blair, whom our party has expressly appointed for that purpose. \* \* \* Come one and all, and let us snatch the old [Confederate] banner from the dust, give it again to the breeze, and, if needs be, to the God of battles, and strike one more honest blow for constitutional liberty. \* \* \* The doors are wide open—wide enough, broad enough to receive every white man in Georgia, unless you should discover him coming to you creeping and crawling under the Chicago Platform. Upon them there should be no mercy. They have dishonored themselves and sought to dishonor you. Anathematize them. Drive them from the pale of social and political society. Oh, heaven! for some blistering words, that I may write infamy upon the foreheads of these men, that they may travel through earth despised of all men, and rejected of heaven, scorned by the Devil himself. They may seek their final congenial resting place under the mudsills of the ancient institution."

The *Meridian* (Miss.) *Mercury*, with the SEYMOUR and BLAIR colors at the head of its columns, in a flaming article in their behalf, says:

"With the skull and cross-bones of the 'lost cause' before us, we will swear that this is a White Man's Government. We

must make the negro understand that we are the men we were when we had him in abject bondage, and make him feel that when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, he has aroused a power that will control him or destroy him."

ALBERT PIKE, of the *Memphis Appeal*, at one time a Rebel general, and who enlisted Indians for the purpose as he then proclaimed, of "scalping every d—d Yankee," and who after great bluster and small performance came sneaking Northward, seeking attention and in some instances receiving ovations from Northern Democrats, counsels thus:

"Young men, it is for you to bring back those golden days. The South is our land; the North is a foreign and hostile realm. Stand at the altar of your country. Swear eternal hatred of its oppressors. Swear that the day shall come when the Susquehanna and Ohio shall be like rivers of fire, as they are now rivers of blood, between your native land and that of the Northern Huns, which no man shall attempt to cross and live. \* \* \* \* We do not love and will not pretend to love that Union, though we have agreed to obey the laws of the conqueror. We hope to see the South independent before we die; and if Jacobinism is to become supreme in the North, we wish there could be an impassable wall or a gulf of fire between it and our Southern States. The day will come when the South will be independent."

JOHN FORSYTH, a leading Rebel—a prominent member of the Democratic National Committee, and Editor of the *Mobile Advertiser*—while vigorously supporting SEYMOUR and BLAIR, writes thus:

"Now if civil war comes out of this conflict of political forces, the white men of the South will not be worsted. \* \* \* \* And here we may as well say that the people of the South do not intend to submit, result as the Presidential election may."

The *Mobile Tribune*, which flies the rebel flag and supports the SEYMOUR and BLAIR ticket, says:

"We must *break up the loyal leagues*, and to do this it is only necessary that the negroes should be properly instructed. Point out to the negroes the way they should go. Tell them that the radicals in the Legislature are the veriest scum thrown up by the boiling cauldron of the late revolutionary war; that they are a gang of political vagabonds on the prowl for plunder, and they

will surely aid in driving the unprincipled wretches from the State."

There was a State Democratic Convention at Atlanta, Ga., on the 24th of July. It was composed of the unreconstructed Rebels of the State, with TOOMBS, COBB and General HILL as leaders. Their speeches ran over with treasonable threats, like the following, which is the reported speech of one RAMSEY, of Columbus:

"We have aroused in our midst once more, under the leadership of Seymour and Blair. Georgia has passed through a fiery ordeal. Some of her children, during the war she was compelled to wage, deserted her and joined her enemies. *Let them be like Arnold, forever accursed.* We have seen our soldiers fall, our cities in flames, our citizens torn from their peaceful homes. We looked upon it unmoved and unblanched. But we can bear it no longer. *We will now, at all hazards, recover our lost liberties,* and restore the State. We are in the midst of a great revolution, which may end peacefully at the ballot-box; but if not, then the true men of the South will rally once more around their now folded banner, *and will try the issue at the cartridge-box.* [Loud and enthusiastic applause.] Remember the ancestors from whom you sprung. *There are men in the North who are now truly with you, and who will, in such a conflict, if necessary, lead your battalions.* We did not make the other war. It was forced upon us. We simply stood for the rights for which our fathers bled! And we will stand there again, come peace or war. [Loud applause.]"

A Mr. WILLIAMSON, of Shreveport, La., said at a New Orleans Democratic gathering, a few nights since:

"I believe we will carry our candidates, as firmly as I believe there is a throne of God. But even if defeat should fall upon us, be not discouraged; the time will come when we shall redeem the country. Let no man leave his native State—let us leave our bones in Louisiana, and if these scoundrels and carpet-baggers remain, *let's hunt them from the country!*"

Mr. WILLIAMSON speaks for his party. He has observed the proceedings of the New York Democratic Convention. He has read the platform it put forth. The Democracy have declared that the Reconstruction acts of Congress are "revolutionary, unconstitutional and void." Their candidate for the Vice Presidency announces that if its ticket

is successful, the governments formed under those laws will be disbanded by force. And General WADE HAMPTON, author of the platform, says he has a Confederate flag, laid away after the downfall of Columbia in 1865, which he proposes to unfurl in triumph after the election of the BLAIR and SEYMOUR ticket. Let the BLAIR and SEYMOUR ticket be successful, and loyal men will be driven from their homes. Loyal Governments overthrown and superseded by combinations of traitors. The debt of the Government repudiated, and that of the Confederacy revived and enforced for the behoof of creditors. A war upon property, and the virtual if not actual revival of Slavery as a political institution. Such is the entertainment to which the Democratic party invites the country—such the picture of the future, which it paints for those who have been faithful to the Constitution and the Laws. Let such as doubt that orator WILLIAMSON spoke by the book, read again the letter of FRANK BLAIR to Colonel BROADHEAD.

The Pine Bluff (Arkansas) *Vindicator*, a staunch supporter of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, says:

"We are now in the building from which fluttered the first Confederate flag in Arkansas. The glory of that day has departed outwardly. Changes have been wrought, but the memory of that morning when we unfurled the Stars and Bars, in honor of Arkansas defending her honor by seceding, will never die. Not even the ravages made by the despoiler's hand can eradicate one glorious remembrance of the past. We live as of yore, and though chained and down-trodden by fanatics, know the time is fast approaching when right and justice will sing a requiem over the grave of Radical wrong."

The New Orleans *Crescent*, after developing the BLAIR project, and considering the possibility that it may not succeed, boldly rushes into the arms of the revolutionists by declaring it the duty of the South to rule or ruin. "We ought at least," says this echo of battle, "to do what we can to lighten our yoke by making it an equal despotism for North and South alike. One more trial for State rights and Constitutional liberty!"

Alluding to the BLAIR threat, in his letter to BROADHEAD, the Vicksburg *Herald* says:

"Here is the easy solution of all these troubles. We claim that we have these rights secured to us by every law. Then let us execute them, and if we are prevented, let the onus rest on those who interfere. In other words, we owe it to ourselves to demand our rights and endeavor to exercise them, otherwise they will never be forced upon us. It is the duty of the people of Mississippi to seat themselves square upon their rights at once."

After reading these and similar declarations, can any one doubt for a moment, that the late action of the Democratic party has virtually placed the rebellion upon its legs again, revived the drooping hopes of the vanquished, who will seek if successful at the polls, to recover the "lost cause"? Clearly this is what the leaders of the Southern wing of the party, at least, understand by the adoption of the revolutionary platform and the nomination of BLAIR, who assures his confidential friends that "if elected Vice President, he shall surely succeed to the Presidency within a year, and that then the South will be restored to its *lost rights*."

FELLOW CITIZENS! These threats by unreconstructed Rebels mean Revolution, and are endorsed by the Albany *Argus*, the Buffalo *Courier* and the New York *World*, clearly showing that the Democratic party is a Revolutionary party, and that the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR would precipitate another rebellion at the South. This is the plain truth, unless current Democratic utterances both oral and written are mere wind and bluster. What, for instance, does the following, from a recent editorial in the New York *World*, mean, unless it means Revolution? It said:

"When the Democratic party has elected the next President, it will be manifest to everybody that the negro [present state] governments cannot be permanent. If the Senate and the Southern negroes shall then yield to the will of the country, we shall have immediate tranquility. But if they choose to make a factious opposition, the Southern whites will probably cut the gordian knot without waiting for a change in the Senate

to have it untied. If the negro governments should suddenly collapse, a Democratic administration will not interpose to resuscitate them, and the local authority will easily revert into the hands of the whites. If there should be a deviation from the usual forms, it will be because the Senate and the negroes refuse to comply with the will of the majority, as expressed in the Presidential election."

The *World* with indiscreet frankness, herein admits that FRANK BLAIR's revolutionary ideas would control SEYMOUR's administration. If the Democracy should succeed to power, and the Senate would not recede from the Reconstruction policy which Congress has already adopted, and consent to the undoing of all that has thus far been done to restore the Rebel States to their Federal relations, "the Southern whites," to requote the language of the *World*, "will probably cut the gordian knot,"—cut it with the sword, of course! If this does not mean that another Rebellion would follow the election of SEYMOUR, what does it mean?

The Albany *Argus* complains that these votaries of Democracy are misunderstood. That they do not mean to threaten Revolution. Language employed by them, which in other mouths would have a forcible significance, must be interpreted metaphorically. According to the *Argus*, if one says that "Secession is more alive now than ever," he means secession from radicalism. If another proclaims that "the carpet-baggers must be hunted out," it is simply a quiet reference to the withholding of official pap. The assertion that "the South has used the bullet and can use it again," is a testimonial of the great forbearance and prolonged endurance of that section. When FRANK BLAIR declared that a Democratic President would disperse the "carpet-bag" Governments and recognize a Congress of Southern Rebels and Northern Copperheads, he was only making an argument "within the well-defined limits of the Constitution." Indeed Frank himself, in his speech at Leavenworth, explained such to be his idea at the time he wrote the BROADHEAD letter. He said:



"When, as I have already stated, I said in New York, that if the Democratic Party should carry these elections; if the people should elect a Democratic President, this pretended reconstruction should be undone; and if these miserable carpet-baggers in the Senate were in the way of its being done, *the people will find a way to execute their will*: those miserable creatures who have undertaken to forestall the popular will, say that any one who undertakes to execute the will of the people is a revolutionist. \* \* \* \* The idea that any one should undertake to undo what has been done by this great Congress, this Rump, this fragmentary Congress, who go into power by deceiving the people on false issues, is monstrous in their virtuous eyes."

It may be that this does not mean revolution. Perhaps it draws a broad line of distinction between the popular interpretation of the letter which secured BLAIR'S nomination—but the difficulty is that the people certainly fail to see it. Nor can the popular intelligence, which has not been educated up to the Democratic standard, discover how threats of violence, appeals to the memories of the past, and promises to restore the "lost cause" of Rebellion, are compatible with the idea of faithful obedience to the laws, and peaceful submission to the expressed will of the people.

#### A WARNING.

A Kentucky Unionist writes to the *Cincinnati Commercial*, as follows:

"You men of the North, Conservative and War Democrats, may believe that the threats of revolution and rebellion in the South are idle. You are mistaken. All over Kentucky, nearly, bands of Confederates are organizing, holding secret night sessions, and praying that the election of Seymour may give them the opportunity of overturning the Southern State Governments and driving the Union men from the country. The rebel spirit is rife in the land.

You have the deciding votes. If you elect Seymour, such a torrent of wild rebellion will be set in motion as will startle you. If you elect Seymour, hundreds of Union men who have stood by the old flag in the hour of danger, and have hazarded their lives for the Government, will be driven by persecutions, by cruelty, by rebel malignity from Kentucky, to find a home elsewhere. We pray God that you may stand by us now. It is our only help. If Grant is elected we can prosper in peace, and live as we wish to live, for these men will

not dare to produce discord with his hand at the helm. Do not desert us."

#### A PICTURE FOR PATRIOTS TO PONDER.

The Chairman of the Tammany Convention at the time HORATIO SEYMOUR was nominated, was the rebel General PRICE, of Missouri, which State never pretended to secede from the Union. Ex-Governor VANCE—the leader of the North Carolina delegation which cast its first ballot for SEYMOUR, and hastened to follow Ohio's lead—declared during the war "that he was going to fight the Yankees until hell was frozen over, and then he would fight them on the ice." He subsequently addressed the rebel soldiers in the trenches, and urged them to "pile hell so full of Yankees that their feet would stick out of the windows." This same unrepentant rebel, who was so enthusiastic for SEYMOUR, halted at Richmond *en route* home from the Convention, and declared that, in his opinion, what the Confederacy had fought for would be secured by the election of SEYMOUR. HENRY A. WISE, another of the latter's enthusiastic supporters, declared upon the same occasion that he did not like the platform, because it said secession was dead, whereas it was more alive than ever. The nominees were however unobjectionable, inasmuch as they would restore the "lost cause." The gentleman who nominated BLAIR for the Presidency, was none other than the Rebel General PRESTON, of Kentucky; who, if possible, deserved a severer punishment than the other insurgent leaders, inasmuch as he had not the excuse of State secession. He in conjunction with BRECKINRIDGE, seduced thousands of the young men of Kentucky into the Confederacy. PRESTON'S nomination was seconded by Fort Pillow FORREST and WADE HAMPTON, who said in his address before the alumni and undergraduates of LEE'S College, "The cause for which JACKSON ('Stonewall') fell, cannot be in vain, but, in some form will yet triumph;" who declared in his New York ratification speech, that

the disfranchised Rebels of the South should cast their ballots, and the bayonet must force an entrance for them into the ballot boxes.

Is it at all surprising that the nominations have fallen still-born upon the Northern Democracy? In spite of the "gasconade" of their newspapers they do not fail to see that LEE'S prediction has been verified, and the late insurgents have recaptured the Democratic party.

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#### WHY BLAIR WAS NOMINATED.

Democrats and Republicans alike, all over the country, are endeavoring to account for the nomination of BLAIR. Some think it was because the convention was wearied out, and took the first name that was presented for Vice President. Others attributed the fatal folly to a mistake, thinking that the delegates must have supposed they were voting for some one else. A variety of other explanations are given. But the true reason why he was nominated was because he was in harmony with the Convention. That body entertained all the revolutionary, disloyal opinions which *he entertained*. He, however, was bold and reckless enough to give expression to them in black and white, and they naturally rallied to his support as a leader.

Until BLAIR wrote his famous BROAD-HEAD letter, no one thought of giving him a place on the Democratic ticket. But that letter came squarely up to the unexpressed purpose of the Rebel and Copperhead element in the Democratic Convention. It *said* what they *thought*, but dared not utter. The consequence was a suddenly awakened enthusiasm for the man who had the courage to openly threaten a second rebellion, the nullification of the reconstruction laws of Congress, and the forcible dispersion of the Senate, at the point of the bayonet. This treasonable letter has become the Democratic key-note of the campaign; and the ready acquiescence in its revolutionary announcement, by Northern Democrats, was received as a license

by the Hamptons and Forrests and Morgans of the South, to rally their forces for a new conflict of arms, and to resuscitate their "lost cause." And this is what they are now doing. Every speech which these Rebel leaders make is saturated with the spirit of this letter—which cannot be too often read by those who have had enough of slaughter, and who wish to cast their votes so as to prevent what BLAIR has so boldly threatened.

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#### THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE— "RULE OR RUIN."

The pirate Admiral SEMMES declares that he "fought the war on the principles of Democracy." This cannot be disputed. His plan was to carefully avoid all fighting vessels, and to prey upon weak and unarmed merchant ships. He used to hoist the Stars and Stripes as a decoy, and then seize, plunder and burn such vessels as were thus deluded into allowing him to approach them. This fairly resembles "the principles of Democracy," it must be confessed. And when the *Alabama* was finally encountered and sunk by a loyal armed vessel, SEMMES sneaked off for protection to British soil. This, too, was "Democratic principle" during the war. As a Democrat he drew his sword against the old flag. Nobody will dispute him there. And he now hurries to "ratify and rejoice over the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR." Quite naturally. If they should be elected he would make a suitable Minister to England, to settle the *Alabama* claims.

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#### THE LEADERS WHO ARE SUPPORTING SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

HENRY A. WISE, THOS. S. BOCOCK, J. RANDOLPH TUCKER, R. M. T. HUNTER and JOHN LETCHER, of Virginia; W. E. PRESTON and BERIAH MAGOFFIN, of Kentucky; R. BARNWELL RHETT, WADE HAMPTON and J. S. PRESTON, of South Carolina; ROBERT TOOMBS, HOWELL COEB and A. H. STEPHENS, of Georgia; T. C. HINDMAN, ALBERT PIKE and ALBERT RUST, of Arkansas;

A. O. P. NICHOLSON and General FOREST, of Tennessee; B. HUMPHREYS and W. P. HARRIS, of Mississippi; B. FITZPATRICK, JOHN FORSYTH and R. MCKEE, of Alabama; G. T. BEAUREGARD and Admiral SEMMES (the Pirate). These are the tyrants who forced the Southern people into war in 1861, and who, with the exception of those killed in battle, like BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, or those lingering out miserable lives in foreign lands, like WIGFALL, of Texas, have boldly taken the field from Maryland to Mexico, and are shouting in chorus the fiercest threats against the Government they failed to destroy. They are singing in chorus for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, aided by A. J. DONELSON (who ran for Vice President on the ticket with MILLARD FILLMORE), by FRANKLIN PIERCE and by FILLMORE.

One significant fact in connection with the recent Democratic National Convention should be kept before the public, namely: That every delegate in that Convention from the Southern States was a secessionist. Not one of the entire number had been a loyal Union man during the war. It is also true that there is not a man in the South—white or black—who was loyal to the Union during the war who will support SEYMOUR and BLAIR. At all events there is not a solitary Southern rebel or Northern sympathizer with the rebels, who is not for that ticket.

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#### THE STARS AND BARS.

WADE HAMPTON delivered another speech recently to the people of Charleston. He did not repeat his language of 1865, when he skulked away after JOHNSTON'S surrender and declared he would be d—d if he ever submitted to the Stars and Stripes. But this is what he did say:

"He told them that he had in his possession the Confederate flag shattered and torn, which they loved so well and under which they had fought so long and gallantly. He had preserved it from the general wreck; he had cherished it. And he intended to keep it until we had a State again, to whose keeping he would commit

it as one of the cherished memories of our unfortunate cause."

Did WADE wave this strip of red and white bunting in the Tammany Committee Room, when he elicited so much enthusiasm over the presentation of *his* plank?

WADE assured his hearers that they were sure to win, and closed by telling them—

"Success will bring to you deliverance from a tyranny that galls and oppresses you everywhere and at all times. *It will drive from your borders, and consign to the infamy they have so richly earned, the base brood of satraps who have domineered over the South.*"

\* \* \* \* \*

"Organize clubs in every locality; send speakers through all the land to arouse the people. Try to convince the negro that we are his real friends; *but if he will not be convinced, and is still joined to his idols, convince him, at least, that he must look to those idols whom he serves as his gods to feed and clothe him.* Agree among yourselves, and act firmly on this agreement, that you will not employ any one who votes the Radical ticket. Use all the means that are placed in your hands to control this element by which the Radical party seek to degrade us while they secure success, and we can turn their batteries against themselves. It will not do to say that the negro has no right to vote; for, right or wrong, he will vote in the next election, and his vote may turn the scale. Let us meet this as a practical question, and seek, out of this great evil that has been inflicted upon us, to work good for ourselves."

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#### WHAT THEY WILL FIGHT FOR.

The Mobile *Tribune* has no doubts about the real issue of the impending contest. The principles of the late rebellion are again to be fought for, first at the ballot box, and if defeated there the discussion will be removed to the battle-field. Ballots first, to keep up appearances, and then bullets. The *Tribune* puts the case plainly:

"Friends—fellow-citizens of Mobile—comrades of the Queen City of the Gulf! let us make one more effort in behalf of our rights and our liberties. *If we are successful in the approaching contest we shall regain all that we have lost in the 'Lost Cause.'* We shall be free men once more. We shall have a country. We shall be able to reverse the iron rule which has been imposed upon us, and turning that iron into brands

of fire, hurl them back on the heads of the flagitious wretches who have inflicted so many foul and flagrant wrongs on our bleeding country. Once more to the breach then—yet once more! and when the cloud shall have cleared away from the flaming field, our flag—the grand old Confederate flag—will be seen in all its glory, streaming like the thunder-cloud against the wind. Let us then rally once more around THE DEAR OLD FLAG, which we have followed so often to glory and to victory. Let us plant our standard in the midst of the field, and let us once more raise the war cry—'he who doubts is damned; he who dallies is a dastard.'

#### A SPECIMEN OF DEMOCRATIC DECENCY.

The teachings of FRANK BLAIR, as endorsed by the Democratic Convention, are beginning to be put in practice, as the following from the Springfield (Illinois) *Journal* of August 10th will show:

##### GEN. GRANT'S TREATMENT BY A MOB.

"The brutish, devilish spirit which possessed the so-called Democracy was fully manifested on the occasion of the passage of Gen. Grant through Carlinville the other evening. That party had been holding a political meeting in the town during the day, and when they heard that Gen. Grant was upon the train, they started for the depot, several hundred strong, and taking possession of the platform and surrounding the General's car, they set upon him with the most unearthly yells and screechings, insulting him and his family in the most dastardly and shameful manner. Gen. Grant had raised the window of the car for the purpose of shaking hands with some friends whom he recognized, when one of the dirty hounds, more impudent than the rest, rushed to the window, and shouting 'Hurrah for Seymour and Blair,' violently struck Gen. Grant in the face with his hat. A gentleman who was conversing with the General at the time, resented the indignity by giving the fellow a blow on the side of the snapper, which sent him sprawling, and others at once kicked him off the platform. This, however, only the more incensed the Copperhead mob, and though it was intended by the decent citizens of the place to extend to the General who had successfully led our armies through the war some indication of their personal, not to say political, appreciation of his services, it was found to be utterly impossible to do so, and the train passed on. The hyenas who perpetrated the insult, were highly delighted with their disgraceful performances, but the respectable citizens of Carlinville

were exceedingly indignant that such a reproach should have been cast upon the good name of their town; and we are not astonished. It is certain that the Democracy have gained nothing by their bad manners."

#### HOW SEYMOUR HELPED TO PUT DOWN THE REBELLION.

While our soldiers were chasing the defeated rebels from the field of Gettysburg, on the 4th of July, 1863, HORATIO SEYMOUR was making a speech in New York, and threatening the loyal people of the North with mobs and revolutions. This is an extract from his address:

"Do you not create revolution when you say that your persons may be rightfully seized, your property confiscated, your homes entered? Are you not exposing yourselves, your own interests, to as great a peril as that with which you threaten us? Remember this: that the bloody, and treasonable, and revolutionary doctrine of public necessity can be proclaimed by a mob as well as by a Government."

Well, the mob heard him, and shortly afterward his "friends" were burning orphan asylums, murdering inoffensive persons, and filling New York City with the horrors of riot, arson and assassination.

#### A TEXT EXPOUNDED.

The following is what the Democratic party in their platform, first of all, demand:

"First. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people."

It sounds well; but before approving it, there are reasons for wishing to know exactly what is meant by each of its general terms. What in the Democratic view, is "reconstruction?" What are the "rights of the States?" What do they understand by "civil government?" For, while the Democratic party in New York were making this platform and demanding "immediate restoration," the Democratic party in Congress were working unanimously to defeat the bill for restoring the rebel States. It is clear

therefore, that they do not mean by "restoration" the same thing that the people mean by it. The difficulty seems to be satisfactorily met by the comments of the Democratic leaders. The kind of restoration they demand is thus described by FRANK P. BLAIR, their candidate for Vice President, in the letter which he wrote for the Convention:

"We must have a President who will execute the will of the people by trampling into the dust the usurpations of Congress known as the Reconstruction Acts."

But how to get a President who will disperse and overthrow Congress, is a previous question. This is answered by Mr. WADE HAMPTON, who declared at the ratification meeting in New York that his party must seize the polls at the South, and have the white vote alone cast. He declared:

"I want you all to register an oath that when you do vote your vote shall be counted, and if there is a majority of white votes, that you will place Seymour and Blair in the White House in spite of all the bayonets that shall be brought against them."

Of course he means that the mob thus to be raised shall decide who has "a majority of white votes." But this language was evidently carefully adapted to the latitude and to the somewhat sensitive ears of Gov. SEYMOUR'S "friends." Mob law has its charms for them; but they do not like secession. But when the delegates get to Richmond they tell the people more plainly what they mean.

Thus Ex-Confederate Gov. VANCE, of North Carolina, there said "he could talk more familiarly of the wrongs of the South here than at the North." Accordingly, he declared himself still "a rebel," and argued at length that "what the Confederacy fought for would be won by the election of Seymour and Blair."

Indeed, in the Richmond atmosphere there is a disposition to simplify the canvass to this one issue—SEYMOUR and the rebellion against GRANT and the Union. Thus Ex-Governor WISE, in his eloquent way, reasoned that since

the candidates were acceptable to the rebels, the platform was of no account at all.

"He did not care for the platform. It told a lie in its first resolution. *It said secession was dead; that was not so; secession was more alive than ever.* He supported the nominees, and especially Blair, because he has declared that he would assume military power."

#### IS GRANT A SOLDIER?

The New York *World*, the Albany *Argus*, the Buffalo *Courier* and the Democratic papers generally, are just now in spasms of painful doubt in regard to General GRANT. At one time they are fearfully exercised in regard to his name; at another, distressed as to whether he is a statesman, and seem to be "enjoying a heap of trouble" because the General is no soldier. They publish column after column to demonstrate this last proposition, and declare that they always suspected as much. What makes this the more painful and humiliating is the fact that so great a military blockhead should have been able to conquer their darling rebel friends of the South—the splendid soldiers and strategists, whom they now regard with so much fraternal feeling.

It is a matter of regret that these papers should have fallen into so dismal a way of thinking, for it must be a cause of infinite unhappiness. It is a consolation to know, however, that they might have felt very differently if the General had only consented to have become a Democratic candidate for the Presidency. At one time they professed to feel very differently. For instance, on the 11th of April, 1865, the *World* declared editorially, and the *Argus* and *Courier* copied approvingly—

"Gen. Grant's last brilliant campaign sets the final seal upon his reputation. *It stamps him as the superior of his able antagonist as well as of all the commanders who have served with or under him in the great campaigns of the last year.* It is not necessary to sacrifice any part of their well-earned reputations to his. Sherman and Sheridan deserve all that has ever been said in their praise; but there has never been a time

since Grant was made Lieutenant General, when anybody but Sherman, on our side, could have been classed with him. Since Sherman's bold march through Georgia, and his capture of Savannah and Charleston, there have been many who, in their strong admiration of his great achievements, inclined to rank him as the greater general of the two. That judgment, we take it, is now reversed by the court of final appeal; not by dwarfing the reputation of Sherman, which suffers no just abatement, but by the expansion into grander proportions of that of Grant."

Then these papers were not troubled with the painful doubts and perplexities which now afflict them. They were evidently satisfied then with regard to GRANT'S military capacity, and even went further, and conceded that he possessed other qualities which go to make up the statesman. In the same article already quoted, the *World* said:

"Gen. Grant's history should teach us to discriminate better than we Americans are apt to do between glitter and solid worth. Our proneness to run after demagogues and spouters may find a wholesome corrective in the study of such a character as his. The qualities by which great things are accomplished are here seen to have no necessary connection with showy and superficial accomplishments. When the mass of men look upon such a character they may learn a truer respect for themselves and each other; they are taught by it that high qualities and great abilities are consistent with the simplicity of taste, contempt for parade, and plainness of manners with which direct and earnest men have a strong natural sympathy. Ulysses Grant, the tanner, Ulysses Grant, the unsuccessful applicant for the post of City Surveyor of St. Louis, Ulysses Grant, the driver into that city of a two-horse team with a load of wood to sell, had within him every manly quality which will cause the name of Lieut-General Grant to live forever in history. His career is a lesson in practical democracy; it is a quiet satire on the dandyism, the puppyism and the shallow affectation of our fashionable exquisites as well as upon the swagger of our plausible, glib-tongued demagogues."

#### WHAT IS THE REASON ?

The Democrats growl because it is necessary to spend ten millions a month upon the army, in order to maintain a display of power sufficient to overcome

the effect of their disloyal teachings at the South.

It was the Democratic party which encouraged and stimulated war. It was the Democratic party which led the Rebels to hope that their desperate fortunes would be redeemed, by instituting riotous and turbulent movements in Northern States. It was the Democratic party which prompted the New Orleans riot and all the kindred outrages and crimes which have followed the downfall of the Confederacy. And it is the Democratic party which now leads the traitors to look for another Revolution, when Congress shall be disbanded by force, when the loyal State Governments shall be overthrown, and when WADE HAMPTON can unfurl in triumph the flag of stars and bars, which he reverently laid away upon the capture of Columbia.

That an army must be kept at the South to maintain the laws, protect loyal white and black men, and ensure respect to the Federal Constitution, is a fact due entirely to the machinations of the Democratic party; (as Governor BROWN, of Georgia, declared at the Chicago Convention,) but for its baleful influence, every Southern State would at once have accepted the Constitutional Amendment of 1866, formed a legal government under it, and secured ere this a representation in the Federal Congress.

The late order of General GRANT shows that, so soon as the States conform to the conditions of restoration, they will be relieved from military rule. It is the purpose and effort of the Democratic party to prevent this. As was declared by Governor PERRY of South Carolina, they prefer eternal subjugation to reconstruction on terms of loyalty.

The Democratic party want to have the army disbanded in order that the Rebels of the South may initiate the revolution which FRANK BLAIE has threatened, and overthrow "the carpet-bag Governments." But loyal men do not propose to withdraw the sentinels while robbers are at the gates.

### REPUDIATION.

The Democratic party in its platform adopted at Tammany Hall, and on which HORATIO SEYMOUR has placed himself, declared in favor of paying the bonds of the Government in a depreciated currency instead of in gold, as promised. Should this Democratic scheme of Repudiation find endorsement at the polls, by the election of SEYMOUR, every Savings Bank in the land would suffer. If the depositors in these institutions wish to bring about such a result, they will vote the Democratic ticket. National Repudiation would be National dishonor and universal bankruptcy. The orators of the Convention, the papers of the party, and their stump speakers, constantly ring the changes on the "Bloated Bond-holders." Let us see who compose the "Bloated Bond-holders" against whom these men are attempting to excite mob passion, by creating the impression that the holders of these Government bonds form a privileged aristocracy, whom it is no sin to defraud. The amount of these bonds is about \$2,100,000,000, and at the time the bonds were taken it was the boast that they were *the people's* loans. The number of bonds under one hundred dollars (1,474,940) subscribed for, amply testify how largely they were taken by persons of small means, as a permanent investment. The Savings Banks have from the first to the present time invested largely in these National bonds—the life and Fire Insurance companies—the colleges and other literary and scientific institutions of the country, too, have funds consisting largely of Government bonds. Upon the income from these they rely to eke out the small salaries of their professors and teachers. So also of the hospitals and other public charities, secular and sacred, of every name and description—all are alike dependent on the faith of the nation.

Even Governor SEYMOUR, when he dared to speak what he honestly felt in relation to these bonds, before he became the candidate of the Rebel Democracy, said in a speech delivered

before the Democratic State Convention at Tweddle Hall, Albany, on the 11th of March last:

"It is a mistake to suppose that these bonds are mostly held by capitalists. Large sums belonging to children and widows, under the order of courts, or the action of trustees, have been invested in these Government bonds. The vast amounts held by fire and life insurance companies and savings' banks, are, in fact held in trust for and are the reliance of the great body of active business or laboring men or women. \*

\* \* The whole amount held in the State of New York, in the various forms of trust, will not fall below \$200,000,000. If we look into other States we shall see that only a small share of these bonds are held by men known as capitalists, but they belong in fact, if not in form, to the business men, the active and the laboring classes of society. *The destruction of these securities would make a wide-spread ruin and distress, which would reach into every workshop and every district, however humble.*"

The creditors of the Government, whether bankers, capitalists, farmers, mechanics, or the hundreds of thousands of depositors in Savings Banks, all of whom have an interest in Government securities, must see to it that neither Repudiation nor Repudiators find endorsement at the polls.

### FARMERS,—HOW DO YOU LIKE THIS?

The Tammany Hall Democratic Convention, which nominated SEYMOUR and BLAIR, in their platform announced that upon the elevation of their party to power, they will "tax equally every species of property, including national bonds," according to its value. FARMERS, let us show you how this will operate:—The value of the taxable property of every kind in the United States in 1870 will not fall short of \$35,000,000,000. Of this sum three-eighths, or \$13,000,000,000 are invested in farm lands, and \$3,000,000,000 in live stock, farm improvements, machinery and implements.

The national bonds amount to about \$2,100,000,000.

Neither the lands, live stock, machinery nor implements of the farmers, nor the bonds, are now taxed by the United States.

The Democratic party propose, in order to equalize taxation, to collect an equal tax for every species of property, including governments bonds, according to its value. The annual wants of the United States for revenue, including interest and pensions, will be \$350,000,000, or one per cent. upon all taxable property in the United States.

The practical operation of the Democratic system of taxation will be that the government bonds will yield annually a tax of \$21,000,000, and that the farm lands, fences, horses, sheep, chickens, cows, wagons, machinery and implements of the farmers will yield \$160,000,000 annually. That is the plan of equal taxation proposed by the Democratic platform. In order to reach the \$2,100,000,000 of bonds with a tax, in defiance of the contract, the Democratic party propose to put a tax of \$160,000,000 on the farmers. How do you like this programme?

#### THE BLAIR BROTHERS.

While FRANK BLAIR is making speeches in the West, his lovely brother, MONTGOMERY, is cheering on the Democracy in Virginia, Washington and Baltimore. In a speech to the rebels of Alexandria, in favor of SEYMOUR and "brother FRANK," MONTGOMERY thus places himself on the stool of repentance for having once seemed to be a Republican:

"We have now the actual experience of the direct application of the military power to control elections, and we are therefore to-day living under a military despotism. Nothing but crazy partizanship can hide this substantial fact from any mind. My opposition to secession was the conviction that it would result in this. That, however, was but an opinion; while, on the other hand, if radicalism be maintained, we shall have the continuance of an existing despotism, which will be intensified by success. In that event, many who, like myself, have opposed secession and rebellion for the sake of liberty and constitutional government, and fancied ourselves wiser than the rebels, if not more patriotic, will have to confess our mistake. In the present aspect of affairs, I have to confess that it is yet to be decided whether those who fought for the Union, and in doing so saddled the country with a great army and a great debt, and founded great mercenary interests and

corrupting influences, hostile to every form of freedom, have not blundered."

MONTGOMERY may grovel in the dirt till his whole body is out of sight, but he won't get elected to the U. S. Senate so long as there is a man left in Maryland who never pretended to oppose the Rebellion. FRANK says "the Radicals have made Copperheadism respectable," but the Blairs have undone all that by joining that party.

#### SEYMOUR'S PRESENTIMENT.

Governor SEYMOUR said to the Tammany Hall Convention, "I should be dishonored if I accepted your nomination." And this before he knew FRANK BLAIR was to go on the ticket with him. How his "honor" must have winced when FRANK was nominated.

#### HOW THEY DO THINGS IN KENTUCKY.

The Democracy of Kentucky, by the free use of bowie-knives, bullets, and threats, have so overawed the Union element in the State, that they continue to roll up a hundred thousand majority for STEVENSON. They met in the Louisville district the other day to select a candidate for Congress. The ex-rebel soldiers, as is the case all over the State, exclusively controlled the gathering. Any one who had favored the Union cause was tabooed. Thereupon Gen. WHITTAKER, formerly a Democrat, and who had served in the Union army, got up and said:

"I here and now denounce and leave your party. I cannot do justice to myself and the country and stay with such a corrupt party as you have become here to-day. You men who have fought in the Southern army come back here to-day with the rebel blood boiling in your veins and resolve to exclude from your councils me, who fought, and have the character of some bravery, to protect your homes and firesides, and who exerted myself in defence of the families of those who had left their homes. I am here and intend to be heard."

Gen. WHITTAKER was not heard further, but was at once "squelched" with a severe blow from a bludgeon over his head, and the Convention then



proceeded to nominate for Congress **BOYD WINCHESTER**, one of the most notorious rebels of the State.

#### ASSUMPTION OF THE REBEL DEBT.

General **HAMPTON**, in some of his speeches, becomes excessively garrulous. As a result, he reveals more of the sayings and doings of the secret councils of the Democratic leaders of the National Convention than was intended. Among other things, he assured his fellow rebels that he was promised by his New York associates, if he would not insist upon too much in the platform, that himself and friends should have every thing they wanted, *after the Democratic party* regained their lost power.

One of the very first things the rebels will ask, will be the assumption of the rebel debt. To be sure this is precluded by the amendment known as the Fourteenth Article; but the Democracy deny that this amendment has been legally adopted, and threaten its nullification. This threat is the result of the promise to **HAMPTON**, and is made as a guarantee of their good faith.

The financial attitude of the Democratic party, acting under the dictation of their rebel allies, is, therefore, just this: The practical repudiation (by their payment in greenbacks) of the bonds issued by the General Government to put down the rebellion, and the immediate assumption of the rebel debt incurred in the prosecution of the war against freedom and the Union.

#### DANIEL S. DICKINSON ON SEYMOUR.—A PORTRAIT.

The following is an extract from the speech of **DANIEL S. DICKINSON**, delivered at the great ratification meeting held at the Cooper Institute, in the city of New York, October 8th, 1862. As **Mr. DICKINSON** was a life-long Democrat, and in a position to be perfectly posted on **Mr. SEYMOUR**'s record,—no man knew him better—the picture he draws may be especially refreshing just now to those "Conservative Soldiers"

who, at their late Convention in New York, committed themselves so unreservedly to the support of the Democratic nominee for the Presidency:

"When the most atrocious conspiracy which ever desecrated earth found development in an assault upon our national flag at Sumter, and in efforts to massacre a half-starved garrison, placed there in a time of profound peace, according to uniform usage, for no other offense than asserting the supremacy of their country's Constitution, and giving to the breeze, as emblematical thereof, the glorious Stars and Stripes of their fathers—when the brave volunteers who were hurrying to the defense of our nation's capital, to save it from mob rule and rebellion and confiscation, were bleeding by traitorous hands; when strong men trembled, when women wept, and children instinctively clung closer to the maternal bosom; when all communication between the loyal States and the capital were cut off by rebellious forces; when the President elect of the United States had then recently reached the seat of government, where duty called him, by a circuitous and unusual route, and in disguise, to escape the dagger of the assassin, and when our land was filled with excitement, and consternation and alarm; when "shrieked the timid and stood still the brave," and the confiding masses looked about to see who were the men for the crisis, among the citizens of the Empire State, who had borne a part in public affairs, and were naturally looked up to as exemplars in such a crisis, **Horatio Seymour** hid himself away upon the double quick in the opposite direction, and for nearly half a year hid himself among the lakes and rivers and romantic woodlands and inland towns of Wisconsin; and his tongue was as silent on the subject of denouncing the Rebellion as those of the murdered volunteers, whose 'ghosts walked unrevenged among us.' There we may suppose he basked and balanced, and watched and waited, turned and twisted, until autumn, when a small knot of defunct, defeated, desperate and despicable politicians, who had for years hung upon the subsistence department of the Democratic party in this State, came to his relief by entering the field. They borrowed, without leave, the honored name of Democracy, under which to perpetrate their covert treason, as the hypocrite

"Stole the livery of the court of Heaven  
To serve the devil in."

"Their disgraceful and disloyal record stands out as the doings of men too stolid in political depravity to be gifted with ordinary instincts, and too regardless of the popular will to be mindful of shame; and the defeat they experienced at the hands of the people should serve as a warning to

trimmers and traitors, and parricides, and ingrates, through all future time.

"This movement drew the secluded one from his hiding place, and he came forth with all the courage of him who, in a conflict with his wife, being driven under the bed, while remaining thus enconcealed, declared, whether she consented or not, he would look out through a knot-hole in the clap-boards so long as he had the spirit of a man.

"He entered the political canvass, and on the 28th of October, 1861, a few days before the election, made a speech, the burden of which was an apology for the rebellion, and a condemnation of the administration for having meted out the rigor of martial law to those in arms against the Government. Though abounding with flimsy disguises and sophistical generalities, it contained one point worthy of not only notice, but of the severest reprehension, and here it is:

"If it is true that Slavery must be abolished to save this Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw themselves from that Government which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms."

"What! Place this glorious Union—this heritage of human hope—this asylum for the world's weary pilgrim—this refuge for the oppressed of earth, in the scale of being beneath the black and bloated and bloody—the corrupt and corrupting—the stultified and stultifying institution of Slavery! No! Sooner than see this Union severed, let not only the institution perish whenever and wherever it can be found, but let the habitations that have known it perish with it, and be known no more forever. And yet this returning fugitive from patriotism proclaims as his creed, in effect if not in terms, that if either Slavery or the Union must be destroyed, it should be the Union. And the name of this man is Horatio Seymour."

#### THE FOURTEENTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The following is the Fourteenth Amendment, which having been ratified by more than three-fourths of the States, is now a part of the Constitution of the United States.

ARTICLE XIV. SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are

citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States: nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall be as to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a senator or representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States or any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations or claims, shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.



